THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1794. [N° 1661.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION,

October 26.

A *Quaker*, settled at Dunkirk, claimed the justice of the National Convention in favor of English women, married to Americans and inhabitants of Nantucket, settled in France.—"It is a general principle agreed on by all Nations," said the Quaker, "that a wife should follow the lot or fate of her husband; and if you do not respect this principle, you will ill suit your best friends and most faithful allies, who only came to settle amongst you, because you invited them to exercise your national industry, by pursuing the whale fishery."

On the motion of Barere, the Convention decreed, "That the Wives of Americans and Commerts of Nantucket, settled in France, were not comprehended in that law, which orders the seizure of all foreigners born subjects of the countries with which the Republic is at war."

November 2.

A decree formerly passed on the requisition of Dumourier, by which contractors for the army were to be allowed the difference between assignats and specie, was repealed with loud applause.

On the report of the Committee of Colonies and Marine it was decreed, that incorrigible beggars and persons sentenced to transportation by the criminal tribunal, shall be sent to Fort Dauphin, in the Island of Madagascar, which is to be called, in future, the Fort of the Law.

Citizens of the department of Nievre came to present the fruits of their researches in that department. They delivered 27 trunks filled with gold, silver, money, and plate. Three of these contained effigies of silver; a fourth a sun of gold, surmounted with the cap of liberty; and a fifth a ducal crown of silver gilt. The crown was ordered to be trodden under foot by the Huissiers, a ceremony which was performed amidst shouts of Vive la Republique, and the whole ordered to the mint.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public safety, proposed an amendment of the law for fixing the highest price of provisions. He explained the evil now practised by the farmers, who seek only to encreate their fortunes; and by the merchants and monied men, whose aristocracy co-operates with Pitt, whose endeavouring to famish France. He shewed the necessity of fixing the highest price of labour; and said, that the law for fixing the highest price of provisions, had hitherto benefited the rich only, who availed themselves of it to buy whatever came to market, and so prevented the poor from supplying their daily wants. He concluded with pointing out the advantages that must arise from the new commission of provisions, which would soon empty the great magazines and restore a free circulation. His amendments were adopted.

Decreed that every town, both in the interior or on frontiers, that shall favour the entrance of rebels or foreign enemies, or shall not rebel to the utmost, shall be demolished, and the property of the inhabitants confiscated.

Chauzel observed, that the prostitute Du Barry enjoyed immense property belonging to the nation, which the Sardanapolis Louis XV. had expended on her as the price of her debaucheries. He demanded that all her effects should be confiscated to the Republic.

Moyse Bayle said, that this woman would in a few days be brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

November 4.

Barrere read the correspondence which mentions, that several English vessels having approached Montreuil, one went to pieces on the banks of the Abbeye of Authie, the crew of which were made prisoners, except 10 men who were drowned; that six frigates are returned from their cruise, and have brought to Brest the English frigate the Thames of 32 guns, and six ships of the same nation, and destined for the combined powers. On board the frigate were found papers, which prove, that the English thought to have taken Dunkirk, Calais, and St. Omers, this campaign, and intended to relieve Paris for the ensuing year.—Barrere added, that the English Captain having demanded to be liberated on his parole, Jean Bon St. Andre, with all the dignity of a representative of a free people, replied to him: Were we to imitate your General Howe, you would have no favour to expect from us; but a free people is too generous to imitate him—go without fear!!

November 7.

The Popular Society of Mennacy, in the District of Corbeuil, offered all the Ornaments of their Church, and declared that they did not want any Curate. They wished that the Parsonage-house should be Sold; and that the Church should be converted into a place of Assembly for the Popular Society, in which the busts of Marat and Lepelletier should be substituted, for the statues of *St. Peter* and *St. Dennis*. The Convention passed to the order of the day, on this report.

A deputation from the Popular Societies of Versailles was admitted to the bar.—The members composing this deputation, were dressed in pontifical robes. They informed the Convention, that the Bishop of the Department of Seine and Oise, was dead. "Will you Legislators, suffer his Bishopric to be filled? Will you who have destroyed a Throne, preserve the Canopy—will you cherish the Chimeras? The Citizen and the Legislator, should acknowledge no other Worship, but of LIBERTY—no other Altars but those of the Republic—no other Priests but Magistrates.—Legislators! imitate the Jews—descend from the mountain, break the golden calf to pieces, and let the Ark of the Constitution be the only Idol of the French."—Ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin.

CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE
PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG AND GENERAL JOURDAN.

Letter from General Jourdan, General in Chief of the army of the North and Ardennes, to General Cobourg, dated October 30.

"I am fully informed, that it has been reported in the Army which you command, that all the French who may fall into the hands of your Soldiers are to be massacred. I also know that this act of barbarity and cruelty, of which History furnishes no example, has been committed upon some distinguished Chasseurs, who were made prisoners in the rencontre which lately took place in the village of Montigny.—I write for an explanation of the manner, in which you mean to carry on the War. Until the present moment, we have respected the unfortunate, who have fallen into our hands; we have given them meat and drink, when they had occasion for them; they have even been furnished with money, to procure themselves such things as were necessary for them. This conduct on our part ought to make us hope for the same from you: however, we are convinced of the contrary. To complete our horror, our prisoners are obliged to serve in the Legion of the Emigrants, in those parricidal Troops whose very name fills us with horror. I will add no more, General; and wait with impatience your answer, that I may regulate my future conduct by it.

ANSWER.

Head Quarters, Friday, Nov. 1, 1793.

"Although you say, that you are perfectly informed of that which you have advanced in your Letter, there is not the least foundation for the imputation. So far from ordering the massacre of all the French, whom the chance of War has made fall into our hands, there is a standing order to treat them with humanity and kindness, from the moment they were prisoners. However rash and unbecoming may be your manner of judging of our conduct, and of acquainting us of it, we have not waited for your reproof, far less for your example, to learn what we owe to prisoners and the unfortunate.—In spite of the rigid and positive orders which have been given to our Soldiers on this head, it is possible, that in the heat of battle, they may have given place to those sentiments of revenge and indignation, which the *last atrocities committed in France* have produced in their minds.—Even every, a very recent example proves, that your imputation, affirmed so positively, is entirely void of foundation. The day before yesterday, we took 2000 prisoners, at *Marchiennes*. They are all alive, and under the sacred protection of the Laws of War, and our Loyalty.

"We have, in all, about 25,000 French Prisoners in our possession; they are paid, but in paper, which would not produce the half of their pay, but in silver; they are well fed; we will give them up when exchanged. We have not kept them near a year after the term in which, by the most solemn Cartels and agreements, they were to have been exchanged.—We do not oblige them to serve in the Emigrant Legions; if they are admitted into them, it is by a voluntary engagement, in which we use no influence, as we have before us a striking and odious example of the injustice and danger of pressing Soldiers into the service.—

"Above all, Sir, learn to know us, and particularly how you ought to write to a generous enemy. The bravery of the General of an Army, ought not to exhibit in the terms of a letter. However, I am too much above such proceedings, and such language, to be offended at it.

"I wrote, some time ago, to the Commander in Chief of the French Army, to request him to inform me, if the Lieutenant-Colonel, of the Regiment of Cobourg's Dragoons, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the 18th of October, was yet alive, where he was, or if he was dead of his wounds. Such information is never refused: In all similar cases, I have given and received it; but on this occasion, I could get no answer. I again repeat to you, Sir, the same demand.

(signed) "PRINCE COBOURG."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

The following Address was presented a few days ago, to the different branches of the Legislature of the United States, by a Committee appointed by the Yearly Meeting of New England, for that purpose.

To the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

From the yearly meeting of the people called Quakers, for New England, held on Rhode-Island from the 13th of the 6th month, to the 18th of the same inclusive, 1793.

BEING through divine favour met in this our Annual Assembly, to inspect into the state of our own religious society in its various branches, and generally to promote, as we are enabled through divine assistance, the cause of truth and righteousness in the Earth. We have been led humbly to acknowledge the abundant condescension and mercy of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, towards the inhabitants of this country, in that he hath been pleased hitherto, to preserve to great a part of them from the immediate calamities of war; under a renewed sense whereof, ardent desires have been raised in our minds to him, the preserver of men, that he would be pleased more extensively to cause his holy influence to spread over the minds of all those who are placed as rulers in our land, that he would endow them with the spirit of wisdom, and true judgment; and engage them to walk humbly before him, and uprightly before the people.

We are fully persuaded, that there is no solid ground of hope, for preservation from national calamities, without a sincere and careful attention to national justice: that whilst the Government of this country oppress, or violate the undoubted rights of others, or suffer them to be violated by its citizens, with impunity; there can be no just cause to expect, however anxious we may be therefor, that we shall be preserved from the evils, which now overspread those countries with which we have been most connected with, and whom as it were with common consent, we have iniquitously shared the spoils of Africa.

Whilst the National Legislature suffer their citizens, without restraint, to inflict the misery and wretchedness consequent upon the Slave-Trade upon our unoffending fellow men, and to entail it upon their posterity. We sorrowfully apprehend, that the nation at large, and our rulers in particular, participating in the crime, will draw down the divine displeasure.

We are well acquainted that our brethren and others, in different parts of the continent, have spread this national evil before Congress; but as we apprehend this cruel trade, notwithstanding the increase of light and information, and in opposition to the moral sense and judgment of the people in this country, through the allurement of unrighteous gain upon avaricious minds, is rather increasing. We feel our minds impressed with a sense of duty, respectfully to renew the consideration thereof before you, earnestly desiring, that the resolutions of Congress, declaring their right, to restrain the citizens of these States, from carrying on that trade in the channel it is now usually done, may not, through their inattention thereto, rather prove a means of increasing than abolishing the evil.—And therefore we earnestly solicit you to exert the authority with which you are invested, for the suppression of that unrighteous commerce, seeing that it is "Righteousness which exalteth a Nation."

Signed by order, and on behalf of our aforesaid Meeting, by WILLIAM ROTCH, Jun.
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

FEBRUARY 7.

The following memorial was read in the House of Representatives of the United States, a few days ago.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The memorial and petition of the Delegates from the several societies, formed in different parts of the United States, for promoting the abolition of slavery, in Convention assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of January, 1794.

Respectfully shew,

THAT your memorialists, having been appointed, by various societies, in different parts of the United States, for the benevolent purpose of endeavouring to alleviate the miseries of some of the members of their fellow-creatures, deem it their duty to approach the Congress of the United States with a respectful representation of certain evils—the unauthorized acts of a few, but injurious to the interest and reputation of all.

America, dignified by being the first in modern times to assert and defend the equal rights of man, suffers her name to be tarnished, and her example to be weakened, by a cruel commerce, carried on from some of her ports, for the supply of foreign nations with African slaves.

To enumerate the horrors incident to this inhuman traffic, on which all the worst passions of mankind form the principal materials, would be unnecessary, when we offer to prove its existence.

Nor is it requisite to consume much of your valuable time in the endeavour to prove it a national injury.

While it exposes the lives and the morals of our fellowmen to peculiar danger, it renders all complaints of retaliation unjust; for those who deprive others of their liberty, for the benefit of foreign countries, cannot reasonably murmur, if by other foreign nations they are deprived of their own.

True it is, that the captivity of Algiers is not without a hope, and that the slavery of the West-Indies terminates only with existence; but, in proportion as that to which we are accessary is more severe, the duty of delivering from it becomes more urgent.

Your memorialists observe and mention with pleasure, that this venal cruelty is at present confined to a few ports, and a few persons. Hence it becomes more easily to destroy a degrading exception from the general dignity of our commerce, and to restore our citizens to their former fame, of preferring the spirit of freedom to the seductions of interest.

An additional reason for the legislative interference, now requested, arises from the natural consequence of the facts already suggested.

Foreigners seduced by the example, and believing that they may commit without reproach, what American citizens commit with impunity, avail themselves of our ports to fit out their vessels for the same traffic. Thus we become the accomplices of their offences, and partake of the guilt without the miserable consolation of sharing its profits.

Your memorial ists therefore, trusting that a compliance with their request, will not exceed the constitutional powers of Congress, nor injure the interests or disturb the tranquility of any part of the Union, respectfully pray that a law may be passed, prohibiting the traffic carried on by citizens of the United States for the supply of slaves to foreign nations, and preventing foreigners from fitting out vessels for the slave trade, in the ports of the United States.

By order of the Convention.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *President.*
JOHN M'CREA, *Secry.*

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1794. [N° 1661.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

October 26.

A Quaker, settled at Dunkirk, claimed the justice of the National Convention in favor of English women, married to Americans and inhabitants of Nantucket, settled in France.—"It is a general principle agreed on by all Nations," said the Quaker, "that a wife should follow the lot or fate of her husband; and if you do not respect this principle, you will affect your best friends and most faithful allies, who only came to settle amongst you, because you invited them to encrease your national industry, by pursuing the whale fishery."

On the motion of Bazire, the Convention decreed, "That the Wives of Americans and Colonists of Nantucket, settled in France, were not comprehended in that law, which orders the seizure of all foreigners born subjects of the countries with which the Republic is at war."

November 2.

A decree formerly passed on the requisition of Dumourier, by which contractors for the army were to be allowed the difference between assignats and specie, was repealed with loud applause.

On the report of the Committee of Colonies and Marine it was decreed, that incorrigible beggars and persons sentenced to transportation by the criminal tribunal, shall be sent to Fort Dauphin, in the Island of Madagascar, which is to be called, in future, the Fort of the Law.

Citizens of the department of Nievre came to present the fruits of their researches in that department. They delivered 17 trunks filled with gold, silver, money, and plate. Three of these citizens carried crosses of silver; a fourth a sun of gold, surmounted with the cap of liberty; and a fifth a ducal crown of silver gilt. The crown was ordered to be trodden under foot by the Huissieurs, a ceremony which was performed amidst shouts of Vive la Republique, and the whole ordered to the mint.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, proposed an amendment of the law for fixing the highest price of provisions. He explained the evasions practised by the farmers, who seek only to encrease their fortunes; and by the merchants and monied men, whose aristocracy co-operates with Pitt, in endeavouring to famish France. He shewed the necessity of fixing the highest price of labour; and said, that the law for fixing the highest price of provisions, had hitherto benefited the rich only, who availed themselves of it to buy whatever came to market, and so prevented the poor from supplying their daily wants. He concluded with pointing out the advantages that must arise from the new commission of provisions, which would soon empty the great magazines and restore a free circulation. His amendments were adopted.

Decreed that every town, both in the interior or on frontiers, that shall favour the entrance of rebels or foreign enemies, or shall not resist to the utmost, shall be demolished, and the property of the inhabitants confiscated.

Clauzel observed, that the prostitute Du Barry enjoyed immense property belonging to the nation, which the Sardanapolis Louis XV. had expended on her as the price of her debaucheries. He demanded that all her effects should be confiscated to the Republic.

Moyse Bayle said, that this woman would in a few days be brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

November 4.

Barrere read the correspondence which mentions, that several English vessels having approached Montreuil, one went to pieces on the banks of the Abbeye of Authie, the crew of which were made prisoners, except 10 men who were drowned; that six frigates are returned from their cruise, and have brought to Brest the English frigate the Thames of 32 guns, and six ships of the same nation, and destined for the combined powers. On board the frigate were found papers, which prove, that the English thought to have taken Dunkirk, Calais, and St. Omers, this campaign, and intended to reserve Paris for the ensuing year.——Barrere added, that the English Captain having demanded to be liberated on his parole, Jean Bon St. Andre, with all the dignity of a representative of a free people, replied to him: Were we to imitate your General Howe, you would have no favour to expect from us; but a free people is too generous to imitate him—go without fear!!

November 7.

The Popular Society of Mennecy, in the District of Corbenil, offered all the Ornaments of their Church, and declared that they did not want any Curate. They wished that the Parsonage-house should be Sold; and that the Church should be converted into a place of Assembly for the Popular Society, in which the busts of Marat and Lepelletier should be substituted, for the statues of *St. Peter* and *St. Dennis*. The Convention passed to the order of the day, on this report.

A deputation from the Popular Societies of Versailles was admitted to the bar—The members composing this deputation, were dressed in pontifical robes. They informed the Convention, that the Bishop of the Department of Seine and Oise, was dead. "Will you Legislators, suffer his Bishopric to be filled? Will you who have destroyed a Throne, preserve the Canopy—will you cherish the crozier? The Citizen and the Legislator, should acknowledge no other Worship, but of LIBERTY—no other Altars but those of the Republic—no other Priests but Magistrates.—Legislators! imitate the Jews—descend from the mountain, break the golden calf to pieces, and let the Ark of the Constitution be the only Idol of the French."—Ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin.

CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE
PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG AND GENERAL JOURDAN.

Letter from General Jourdan, General in Chief of the army of the North and Ardennes, to General Cobourg, dated October 30.

"I am fully informed, that it has been reported in the Army which you command, that all the French who may fall into the hands of your Soldiers are to be massacred. I also know that this act of barbarity and cruelty, of which History furnishes no example, has been committed upon some dismounted Chasseurs, who were made prisoners in the rencontre which lately took place in the Village of Montigny.—I write for an explanation of the manner, in which you mean to carry on the War. Until the present moment, we have respected the unfortunate, who have fallen into our hands; we have given them meat and drink, when they had occasion for them; they have even been furnished with money, to procure themselves such things as were necessary for them. This conduct on our part ought to make us hope for the same from you: however, we are convinced of the contrary. To complete our horror, our prisoners are obliged to serve in the Legion of the Emigrants, in those paracidal Troops whose very name fills us with horror. I will add no more, General; and wait with impatience your answer, that I may regulate my future conduct by it.

ANSWER.

Head Quarters, Friday, Nov. 1, 1793.

"Although you say, that you are perfectly informed of that which you have advanced in your Letter, there is not the least foundation for the imputation. So far from ordering the massacre of all the French, whom the chance of War has made fall into our hands, there is a standing order to treat them with humanity and kindness, from the moment they were prisoners. However rash and unbecoming may be your manner of judging of our conduct, and of acquainting us of it, we have not waited for your remonstrance, far less for your example, to learn what we owe to prisoners and the unfortunate.—In spite of the rigid and positive orders which have been given to our soldiers on this head, it is possible, that in the heat of battle, they may have given place to those sentiments of revenge and indignation, which the *last atrocities committed in France* have produced in their minds.—However, a very recent example proves, that your imputation, affirmed so positively, is entirely void of foundation. The day before yesterday, we took 2000 prisoners, at *Marchiennes*. They are all alive, and under the sacred protection of the Laws of War, and our Loyalty.

"We have, in all, about 25,000 French Prisoners in our possession; they are paid, not in paper, which would not produce the half of their pay, but in silver; they are well fed; we will give them up when exchanged. We have not kept them near a year after the term in which, by the most solemn Cartels and agreements, they were to have been exchanged.—We do not oblige them to serve in the Emigrant Legions; if they are admitted into them, it is by a voluntary enlistment, in which we use no influence, as we have before us a striking and odious example of the injustice and danger of pressing Soldiers into the service.—

"Above all, Sir, learn to know us, and particularly how you ought to write to a generous enemy. The bravery of the General of an Army, ought not to consist in the terms of a letter. However, I am too much above such proceedings, and such language, to be offended at it.

"I wrote, some time ago, to the Commander in Chief of the French Army, to request him to inform me, if the Lieutenant-Colonel, of the Regiment of Cobourg's Dragoons, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the 16th of October, was yet alive, where he was, or if he was dead of his wounds. Such information is never refused: In all similar cases, I have given and received it; but on this occasion, I could get no answer. I again repeat to you, Sir, the same demand.

(signed) "PRINCE COBOURG."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

The following Address was presented a few days ago, to the different branches of the Legislature of the United States, by a Committee appointed by the Yearly Meeting of New England, for that purpose.

To the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

From the yearly meeting of the people called Quakers, for New-England, held on Rhode-Island from the 13th of the 6th month, to the 18th of the same inclusive, 1793.

BEING through divine favour met in this our Annual Assembly, to inspect into the state of our own religious society in its various branches, and generally to promote, as we are enabled through divine assistance, the cause of truth and righteousness in the Earth. We have been led humbly to acknowledge the abundant condescension and mercy of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, towards the inhabitants of this country, in that he hath been pleased hitherto, to preserve so great a part of them from the immediate calamities of war; under a renewed sense whereof, ardent desires have been raised in our minds to him, the preserver of men, that he would be pleased more extensively to cause his holy influence to spread over the minds of all those who are placed as rulers in our land, that he would endow them with the spirit of wisdom, and true judgment; and engage them to walk humbly before him, and uprightly before the people.

We are fully persuaded, that there is no solid ground of hope, for preservation from national calamities, without a sincere and careful attention to national justice that whilst the Government of this country oppress, or violate the undoubted rights of others, or suffer them to be violated by its citizens, with impunity; there can be no just cause to expect, however anxious we may be therefor, that we shall be preserved from the evils, which now overspread those countries with which we have been most connected with, and whom as it were with common consent, we have iniquitously shared the spoils of Africa.

Whilst the National Legislature suffer their citizens, without restraint, to inflict the misery and wretchedness consequent upon the Slave-Trade upon our unoffending fellow men, and to entail it upon their posterity. We sorrowfully apprehend, that the nation at large, and our rulers in particular, participating in the crime, will draw down the divine displeasure.

We are well acquainted that our brethren and others, in different parts of the continent, have spread this national evil before Congress; but as we apprehend this cruel trade, notwithstanding the increase of light and information, and in opposition to the moral sense and judgment of the people in this country, through the allurement of unrighteous gain upon avaricious minds, is rather increasing. We feel our minds impressed with a sense of duty, respectfully to renew the consideration thereof before you, earnestly desiring, that the resolutions of Congress, declaring their right, to restrain the citizens of these States, from carrying on that trade in the channel it is now usually done, may not, through their inattention thereto, rather prove a means of increasing than abolishing the evil.—And therefore we earnestly solicit you to exert the authority with which you are invested, for the suppression of that unrighteous commerce, seeing that it is "Righteousness which exalteth a Nation."

Signed by order, and on behalf of our aforesaid Meeting, by WILLIAM ROTCH, Jun.
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

FEBRUARY 7.

The following memorial was read in the House of Representatives of the United States, a few days ago.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The memorial and petition of the Delegates from the several societies, formed in different parts of the United States, for promoting the abolition of slavery, in Convention assembled at Philadelphia, on the first day of January, 1794.

Respectfully shew,

THAT your memorialists, having been appointed by various societies, in different parts of the Union, for the benevolent purpose of endeavouring to alleviate or suppress some of the miseries of their fellow-creatures, deem it their duty to approach the Congress of the United States with a respectful representation of certain evils—the unauthorized acts of a few, but injurious to the interest and reputation of all.

America, dignified by being the first in modern times to assert and defend the equal rights of man, suffers her fame to be tarnished, and her example to be weakened, by a cruel commerce, carried on from some of her ports, for the supply of foreign nations with African slaves.

To enumerate the horrors incident to this inhuman traffic, of which all the worst passions of mankind form the principal materials, would be unnecessary, when we offer to prove its existence.

Nor is it requisite to consume much of your valuable time in the endeavour to prove it a national injury.

While it exposes the lives and the morals of our seamen to peculiar danger, it renders all complaints of retaliation unjust; for those who deprive others of their liberty, for the benefit of foreign countries, cannot reasonably murmur, if by other foreign nations they are deprived of their own.

True it is, that the captivity of Algiers is not without a hope, and that the slavery of the West-Indies terminates only with existence; but, in proportion as that to which we are accessary is more severe, the duty of desisting from it becomes more urgent.

Your memorialists observe and mention with pleasure, that this venal cruelty is at present confined to a few ports, and a few persons. Hence it becomes more easy to destroy a degrading exception from the general dignity of our commerce, and to restore our citizens to their former fame, of preferring the spirit of freedom to the delusions of interest.

An additional reason for the legislative interference, now requested, arises from the natural consequence of the facts already suggested.

Foreigners seduced by the example, and believing that they may commit without reproach, what American citizens commit with impunity, avail themselves of our ports to fit out their vessels for the same traffic. Thus we become the accomplices of their offences, and partake of the guilt without the miserable consolation of sharing its profits.

Your memorialists therefore, trusting that a compliance with their request, will not exceed the constitutional powers of Congress, nor injure the interests or disturb the tranquility of any part of the Union, respectfully pray that a law may be passed, prohibiting the traffic carried on by citizens of the United States for the supply of slaves to foreign nations, and preventing foreigners from fitting out vessels for the slave trade, in the ports of the United States.

By order of the Convention.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *President.*
JOHN M'CREE, *Sec'ry.*

:DERAL LEGISLATURE.

T HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *January* 23.

HE engrossed bill, entitled, "an act for completing ended and better establishing the military establishment of ercise United States," was read the third time, and passed.—

On ired that it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

ing, he house, agreeably to the order of the day, resolvbers itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. ski, o mbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary Lomz State, relative to the privileges and restrictions of the so th nerce of the United States in foreign countries.—

N ter considerable debate, the committee rose, reported three ogress, and asked leave to sit again.

aver FRIDAY and SATURDAY, *January* 24 and 25.

A After the Kentucky resolutions, which relate to the gar dian war expences, were referred to the Secretary of Gre e Treasury, the house in committee, Mr. Trumbull se in the chair, debated on the report relative to commerBa ial restrictions, each day, until the hour of adjournm ment.

MONDAY, *January* 27.

After reading and referring a few petitions—the house in committee of the whole, proceeded in the consideration of Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. Ames spoke in opposition to them; his speech continued till near three o'clock, when the committee rose, and reported no vote, and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January* 28.

The Speaker laid before the house a petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition societies of the States of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, praying the interposition of Congress to prevent the American shipping from being concerned in the slave-trade.

Another petition, of similar import, from a convention at Providence in 1793 was also read, and both of them, on motion of Mr. Tracy, were referred to a select committee.

Sum. private petitions were then presented, read and referred.

Mr. Murray presented a petition from two French citizens, refugees from Hispaniola, in behalf of themselves and others, praying a temporary relief from government, until such time as they can return to their own country and possessions, which they promise a reimbursement of any advances made to them in their present destitute situation.—Referred to a committee of the whole.

The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Baltimore committee of relief for the emigrant refugees from Hispaniola: the report being read, Mr. Smith moved the following resolution in substance, to be adopted as an amendment to the committee's report, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be empowered and requested to direct a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars to be paid for the relief of the indigent emigrants from the island of St. Domingo, now residing within the United States; and that the President also be requested to cause a reimbursement of the same to be negociated and made out of the money due by the United States to France.

This amendment, after long debate, was withdrawn by the mover, to admit another moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, which had for its object the appointment of a committee to report a bill in the case.

This last amendment, after further debate, was agreed to by a large majority; the committee rose and the chairman reported the amendment to the house.

In the house, Mr. Nicholas moved an amendment, the object of which was to qualify the first resolution with an avowal, that the legislature of the United States were not authorized by the constitution to grant money in the present case; but trusting to the humanity of their constituents, had resolved that a sum not exceeding dollars be granted, &c.

This motion was negatived.

The resolutions were adopted by the house, and a committee of three, viz Mr. Ames, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Dayton, appointed to report a bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions, Mr. Trumbull in the chair—The discussion continued till 3 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

P A R I S, November 5.

The female citizen Mirabeau, mother of the two famous brothers of the same name, was arrested the day before yesterday, and committed to prison.

The female citizen Olympia Georges, has been guillotined, notwithstanding her pleading pregnancy.

The bloody spectacle of the guillotine seems to enrage the people. On the same day, when Velaze stabbed himself, a National light-horseman, condemned to die, flung himself over the balustrades of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and would infallibly have stabbed the Judge, had he not been disarmed.

The mulatto Raymond, chief agent of Brissot, in the destruction of the whites of St. Domingo, has been guillotined in Paris, at the Place de la Revolution.

All the news from London agree in their accounts of a general fermentation in England; they can publish nothing, but under restrictions; their manufactories are stopped, no person pays, nor is paid; at the same time the body of idle mechanics increases; pressing and enlisting is exercised with unheard-of violence, and does not appease the hungry multitude. To calm the minds of the people, their government ought to boast of some success; but they have nothing but defeats and losses to tell. Gardner repulsed—the Duke of York beaten—Lord Hood covered with the odium of unnecessary cruelty—Pitt, accused of all crimes, denounced by Justice and the National Convention to the whole universe—Grenville quite ashamed of having suffered the dismemberment of Poland; of having alienated the Americans, and lost forever the trade with France—Dundas the English *Leguillara*, is tired of hearing *Lettres de Cachet*. With what countenance shall this group of foxes and tygers, when taken by force, appear before the English people? And notwithstanding a demand of 12 millions sterling is about to be made for the continuance of this execrable war, if opposition is not defended to a phantom, it must arouse the whole nation to the assistance of its minority; and that minority must increase, the moment John Bull shews his teeth. It appears that these reflections have struck the ministers themselves; now many of them, dreading the tempest that is rising, hope to gain a shelter.—Richmond is retired.—Grenville and Dundas are preparing themselves for an amnesty, by an apropos dismission; but Pitt, in aiding the Jesuit, and King George in exclaiming *What! What! What! &c. &c.* are approaching, with an irresistable current, to the last judgment of the people, and to the Revolutionary Guillotine.

Nov. 7. Edmund Burke is raised to the rank of an Irish Peer, under the title of Lord Connaught.

Nov. 20. The Concord and Eolus are arrived at Brest, and their commanders sent to the Convention to account for their conduct. The Jupiter is also arrived at Rochefort, and her commander, Bompard, will be sent to give his reasons for having been the cause of the defection of that squadron.

L O N D O N, November 16.

That matchless monster Egalite, is now no more—This wretch, tho' with a heart the worst that ever a man was cursed with, possessed the most boundless ambition, but had not a mind capable of carrying into effect any brilliant plan to arrive at his object. He never once acted ingenuously, but through the means of various double instruments, he aspired to the Throne, while he affected to embrace the principles of Democracy.—The Guillotine so far has done justice, and the Convention, by laying on his extensive domains, will find a valuable source to prosecute the war. His rental before the Revolution amounted to 130 000 l. sterl. per ann.

Egalite has left behind him four children, three sons and a daughter. The eldest ci-devant Duc de Chartres, escaped with Dumourier; the other two sons, whose titles were, the Duc de Montpensier, and Count de Beaujolais, are prisoners, having been arrested with the other members of the Bourbon family. Mademoiselle D'Orleans is with Madame Genlis, the wife of Sillery, now in Switzerland. What connection there was between Orleans and Sillery does not appear, any more than their guilt; it is only remarkable, that on the trial of Sillery, his being the confident of Orleans, was mentioned as his chief crime; as on the trial of the latter, the chief imputation was his being the friend of Sillery! This act of and action of imputed criminality is not the least curious circumstance that distinguishes the jurisprudence of the new tribunal.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 1.

Philadelphia, 25th December, 1793;
18 year of the French Republic,
one and indivisible.

The Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States, to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR

I LEARN by the reports of the Consul of the Republic, at Charleston, and by the public papers, that the Legislature of South-Carolina, had caused to be arrested, different persons, accused of having received from me commissions, for the purpose of levying an armed force in that State, for the service of the Republic.—Conceiving that such conduct, if it were true, would offend the sovereignty of the American people, I hasten to assure you, Sir, that I have not authorized, in any manner, the recruiting, the formation, or the collecting of an armed force, or of any corps *in the territory of the United States*, but at the same time, I am too frank to dissemble from you, that, authorized by the French nation, to deliver commissions to those of your fellow citizens, who should feel themselves animated with a desire of serving the best of causes, I have granted them to several republicans of South-Carolina, whose intention appeared to me to be to expatriate themselves, and to go among the independent Indian tribes, ancient friends and allies of France, in order to retaliate, if they could, in concert with us, on the Spaniards and English, the injury which the government of these two nations had the baseness, for some time to commit on your fellow-citizens, under the name of these savages, in like manner, as is lately done under that of the Algerines.

I notify you, Sir, that I shall publish this declaration, in order to calm inquietudes, and to dissipate the doubts to which the denunciation made in the legislature of Carolina might give rise.

Accept my respects,

GENET.

Arrived here a few days ago from Havre de Grace, the brig Kitty, of Boston, Capt. Lumbard, who left Havre de Grace the 1st of November.

A French gentleman, who came passenger in the above brig, says, that we may soon expect the arrival of a new Ambassador at New York, in the brig Sophia of Portland, who was to sail shortly after Capt. Lumbard.

FEBRUARY 7.

On Tuesday last John Barclay, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the ensuing year.

A message was this day received in the House of Representatives of Congress from the President. It contained a letter from Citizen Genet to Mr. Randolph; which inclosed a sealed packet addressed on the back to the Representatives of the United States, from the general of the extraordinary commission of Guadaloupe. Mr. Randolph declined forwarding this communication, in a letter to Citizen Genet, unless he himself had a copy of this letter from the General of Guadaloupe. Mr. Genet accordingly sent him a copy. The whole papers were read in Congress. The letter from Guadaloupe contained general expressions of friendship for America, and of expectations of sentiments of the same kind in return. But the letter stated no specific demand of assistance whatever, which had been expected from the manner in which it was introduced.

The Cafe which has been depending for several days before *the Supreme Court of the United States*, in which the *State of Georgia* was petitioner in Chancery, and [illegible] and others Respondents, was this day, decided by a Special Jury in favor of the Respondents.

We have it from good authority, that the report industriously circulated, that produce, &c. imported into France, cannot be sold but at a price limited by the Convention, is unfounded. We have seen an authentic letter from the highest source, containing information directly contrary.

N E W - Y O R K, February 8.

Col. Oswald, lately arrived from France, writes his friends, "That there is no danger but the PEOPLE of France will compleatly establish their LIBERTIES, in spite of all the *villainous conspirations* of the most formidable powers of Europe, who have united to destroy them."

Mr. Oswald has a high opinion of the people of France; soldiers united, well paid, and provisions in great plenty; tranquility in every direction; Paine does not go to the Convention, but he continues a firm Republican. Mr. Oswald wears the *national cockade*, in honor of that *magnanimous people*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montserrat to his friend in this place, dated 31st Dec. 1793.

"I have nothing new to advise you, except the condemnation this day of the brig Maryland belonging to Baltimore, a new brig and loaded with sugar and coffee: all the property of Stewart and Plunket. The judge condemned the sugar and Coffee as French property and the vessel as American for aiding and assisting the French by carrying produce to Bourdeaux. The brig and cargo are worth 10,000l. sterling. It is now the general opinion that every one in this road (about ten) will be condemned."

Late French papers contain the following important article, that lord *Temple Cutler* had been stopped, near Boulogne, in France, by Andrew Dumont, and sent to Paris, where his head was demanded by the people as a sacrifice to the manes of the representative *Beauvais*, who was hung at Toulon by order of Lord *Hood*.

The Ship Liberty, M'Dougal, who came up to this port last Tuesday from Madeira, brought with him a London (ministerial) paper, entitled the STARR, of November 25.—The London accounts in this paper, are all unfavourable to the cause of France.

An official letter of Lord Mulgrave, who afterwards arrived in London, dated Toulon, Oct. 16, and one from Mr. Elphinstone, also appear, in which are long details of maneuvres in that vicinity—from which minutial circumstances, we can only draw this one consequential particular, that the patriots took Cape *Brun* by assault, which overlooks *Toulon*, and commands great part of the *harbour*, on the 16th of October, in which "many officers and brave men fell."

FEBRUARY 10.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Feb. 5.

"The situation of Port-au Prince is in no respect flattering; the inhabitants of several confederate parties it is said, surround that place and appear disposed to besiege it—but that nothing had been effected as late as the 10th of January.

"We learn by a vessel arrived at Norfolk, that France appears at last to commiserate the misfortunes of her colonies—that Brissot and accomplices, have received the punishment due to their crimes, that Santhonax and Polverel are generally execrated, and Raymond one of their most active agents has been arrested.

"We are informed also that the principal officers of the ship of war, the America, and of a French frigate are under arrest; and that Capt. Hardouin, commandant of La Mariane, has been guillotined, for having supplied the mulattoes and negroes with gun powder.—We have intelligence of the arrival at Bourdeaux, of one of our despatch boats, sent from this place in the beginning of October last—the other was wrecked at Belliste, but no lives were lost. Those who were *passengers, as messengers*, of our misfortunes, have been well received and supplied with the means of returning to their respective departments; in a word, every thing presages that France will not abandon her colonies. We are daily expecting a convoy, and have reason to believe that active preparations have been made to protect our return to St. Domingo; Spain it is said is negociating for peace—the answer of the Republic, is, that such will be confined to, only on the condition that the Spaniards will abandon that part of the island of St. Domingo they possess, and the whole of Louisiana. The Heads of King George and of Pitt, it is said, must fall before France will consent to make peace with England.

"The most active preparations are making for a descent on the English shore, and an immense army, of 600,000 men, are levying for this very important expedition.

"An American vessel, just arrived here from Gibraltar in 28 days, informs us of the recapture of Toulon by the Sans Culottes."

N O R W I C H, January 30.

People are apt to say, at this time, there never was such weather in the month of January before; but the following extract from a Journal, kept in the month of January 1756, will shew the mistake of such assertions.

1756. *Jan* 5. To day the rain spoils the sledding.
9. High wind and hard rain last night.
16. Warm and Pleasant.
17. Plenty of rain and mud.
21. Plenty of rain, mud, and warm.
22. Fair weather brings fair news: We hear Col. WASHINGTON has taken Fort Du Quesne.
27. A light snow fell night; not exceeding half an inch.
29. No snow to be seen.
31. Remarkable warm and pleasant: little or no frost in the ground: snakes appear above ground, of which I killed two this day.
Feb. 3. Still remarkable warm: the frogs peep, and grass hoppers appear plenty in the fields.
7. It is surprising to see Winter turned into Summer: boys begin to think of going bare-foot, and the men of plowing and planting; and some people are actually plowing.
11. Now comes cold winds, and squalls of snow!

B O S T O N, February 13.

Capt. Freeman, arrived here since our last, from St. Sebastian, in Spain, which he left the first of December, informs, that Toulon was still in the hands of the English, but that it was invaded, on the land side by a very large army of the French; and that the Spaniards themselves, had very little hopes of the combined powers being able to hold possession of it.

On Thursday last PRINCE EDWARD, son of His Britannic Majesty, arrived in town from Quebec. We are told that his Highness has lately been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and is to have a command in the army, in the West Indies.

DERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *January* 23.

HE engroſſed bill, entitled, "an act for completing and better eſtabliſhing the military eſtabliſhment of United States," was read the third time, and paſſed.—ered that it be ſent to the Senate for concurrence.

he houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolvitſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, Mr. mbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary State, relative to the privileges and reſtrictions of the merce of the United States in foreign countries.—ter conſiderable debate, the committee roſe, reported ogreſs, and aſk'd leave to ſit again.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, *January* 24 and 25.

After the Kentucky reſolutions, which relate to the dian war expences, were referred to the Secretary of e Treaſury, the houſe in committee, Mr. Trumbull the chair, debated on the report relative to commerial reſtrictions, each day, until the hour of adjournment.

MONDAY, *January* 27.

After reading and referring a few petitions—the houſe in committee of the whole, proceeded in the conſideration of Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. Ames ſpoke in oppoſition to them; his ſpeech continued till near three o'clock, when the committee roſe, and reported progreſs, and the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January* 28.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition ſocieties of the States of New Jerſey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, praying the interpoſition of Congreſs to prevent the American ſhipping from being concerned in the ſlave-trade.

Another petition, of ſimilar import, from a convention at Providence, in 1793, was alſo read, and both of them, on motion of Mr. Tracy, were referred to a ſelect committee.

Some private petitions were then preſented, read and referred.

Mr. Murray preſented a petition from two French citizens, refugees from Hiſpaniola, in behalf of themſelves and others, praying a temporary relief from government, till ſuch time as they can return to their own country and poſſeſſions, when they promiſe a reimburſement of any advances made to them in their preſent deſtitute ſituation.—Referred to a committee of the whole.

The houſe went into committee of the whole on the report of the ſelect committee, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Baltimore committee of relief for the emigrant refugees from Hiſpaniola: the report being read, Mr. S. Smith moved the following reſolution in ſubſtance, to be adopted as an amendment to the committee's report, viz.

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be empowered and requeſted to direct a ſum not exceeding 10,000 dollars to be paid for the relief of the indigent emigrants from the iſland of St. Domingo, now reſiding within the United States; and that the Preſident alſo be requeſted to cauſe a reimburſement of the ſame to be negociated and made out of the money, due by the United States to France.

This amendment, after ſome debate, was withdrawn by the mover, to admit another moved by Mr. Fitzſimons, which had for its object the appointment of a committee to report a bill in the caſe.

This laſt amendment, after further debate, was agreed to by a large majority; the committee roſe and the chairman reported the amendment to the houſe.

In the houſe, Mr. Nicholas moved an amendment, the object of which was to qualify the firſt reſolution with an avowal, that the legiſlature of the United States were not authorized by the conſtitution to grant money in the preſent caſe; but truſting to the humanity of their conſtituents, had reſolved that a ſum not exceeding dollars be granted, &c.

This motion was negatived.

The reſolutions were adopted by the houſe, and a committee of three, viz. Mr. Ames, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Dayton, appointed to report a bill.

The houſe then went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions, Mr. Trumbull in the chair—The diſcuſſion continued till 3 o'clock, when the houſe adjourned.

PARIS, November 5.

The female citizen Mirabeau, mother of the two famous brothers of the ſame name, was arreſted the day before yeſterday, and committed to priſon.

The female citizen Olympia Gouges, has been guillotined, notwithſtanding her pleading pregnancy.

The bloody ſpectacle of the guillotine ſeems to enrage the people. On the ſame day, when Valaze ſtabbed himſelf, a National light-horſeman, condemned to die, flung himſelf over the baluſtrades of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and would infallibly have ſtabbed the Judge, had he not been diſarmed.

The mulattoe Raymond, chief agent of Briſſot, in the deſtruction of the whites of St. Domingo, has been guillotined in Paris, at the Place de la Revolution.

All the news from London agree in their accounts of a general fermentation in England; they can publiſh nothing, but under reſtrictions; their manufactories are ſtopped, no perſon pays, nor is paid; at the ſame time the body of idle mechanics increaſes; preſſing and enliſting is exerciſed with unheard-of violence, and does not appeaſe the hungry multitude. To calm the minds of the people, their government ought to boaſt of ſome ſucceſs; but they have nothing but defeats and loſſes to tell. Gardner repulſed—the Duke of York beaten—Lord Hood covered with the odium of unneceſſary cruelty—Pitt, accuſed of all crimes, denounced by Juſtice and the National Convention to the whole univerſe—Grenville quite aſhamed of having ſuffered the diſmemberment of Poland; of having alienated the Americans, and loſt forever the trade with France—Dundas the Engliſh *Leurillere*, is tired of ſigning *Lettres de Cachet*. With what countenance ſhall this group of foxes and tygers, when taken by ſnare, appear before the Engliſh people? And notwithſtanding a demand of 12 millions ſterling is about to be made for the continuance of this execrable war, if oppoſition is not deſcended to a phantom, it muſt arouſe the whole nation to the aſſiſtance of its minority; and that minority muſt increaſe, the moment John Bull ſhews his teeth. It appears that theſe reflections have ſtruck the miniſters themſelves; now many of them, dreading the tempeſt that is riſing, hope to gain a ſhelter.—Richmond is retired.—Grenville and Dundas are preparing themſelves for an amneſty, by an appropos diſmiſſion; but Pitt, in aiding the Jeſuit, and King George in exclaiming *What! What! What! &c. &c.* are approaching, with an irreſiſtable current, to the laſt judgment of the people, and to the Revolutionary Guillotine.

Nov. 7. Edmund Burke is raiſed to the rank of an Iriſh Peer, under the title of Lord Connaught.

Nov. 20. The Concord and Eolus are arrived at Breſt, and their commanders ſent to the Convention to account for their conduct. The Jupiter is alſo arrived at Rochefort, and her commander, Bompard, will be ſent to give his reaſons for having been the cauſe of the deſertion of that ſquadron.

LONDON, November 16.

That matchleſs monſter Egalite, is now no more—This wretch, tho' with a heart the worſt that ever a man was curſed with, poſſeſſed the moſt boundleſs ambition, but had not a mind capable of carrying into effect any brilliant plan to arrive at his object. He never once acted ingenuouſly, but through the means of various docile inſtruments, he aſpired to the Throne, while he affected to embrace the principles of Democracy.—The Guillotine ſo far has done juſtice, and the Convention, by ſeizing on his extenſive domains, will find a valuable reſource to proſecute the war. His rental before the Revolution amounted to 150,000 l. ſterl. per ann.

Egalite has left behind him four children, three ſons and a daughter. The eldeſt ci-devant Duc de Chartres, eſcaped with Dumourier; the other two ſons, whoſe titles were, the Duc de Monpenſier, and Count de Beaujolais, are priſoners, having been arreſted with the other members of the Bourbon family. Madamoiſelle D'Orleans is with Madame Genlis, the wife of Sillery, now in Switzerland. What connection there was between Orleans and Sillery does not appear, any more than their guilt; it is only remarkable, that on the trial of Sillery, his being the confident of Orleans, was mentioned as his chief crime; as on the trial of the latter, the chief imputation was his being the friend of Sillery! This action and reaction of imputed criminality is not the leaſt curious circumſtance that diſtinguiſhes the juriſprudence of the new tribunals.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

Philadelphia, 25th December, 1793; 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

The Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR

I LEARN by the reports of the Conſul of the Republic, at Charleſton, and by the public papers, that the Legiſlature of South-Carolina, had cauſed to be arreſted, different perſons, accuſed of having received from me commiſſions, for the purpoſe of levying an armed force in that State, for the ſervice of the Republic.—Conceiving that ſuch conduct, if it were true, would offend the ſovereignty of the American people, I haſten to affirm to you, Sir, that I have not authorized, in any manner, the recruiting, the formation, or the collecting of an armed force, or of any corps *in the territory of the United States*; but at the ſame time, I am too frank to diſguiſe from you, that, authorized by the French nation, to deliver commiſſions to thoſe of your fellow citizens, who ſhould feel themſelves animated with a deſire of ſerving the beſt of cauſes, I have granted them to ſeveral republicans of South-Carolina, whoſe intention appeared to me to be to expatriate themſelves, and to go among the independent Indian tribes, ancient friends and allies of France, in order to retaliate, if they could, in concert with us, on the Spaniards and Engliſh, the injury which the government of theſe two nations had the baſeneſs, for ſome time to commit on your fellow-citizens, under the name of theſe ſavages, in like manner, as is lately done under that of the Algerines.

I notify you, Sir, that I ſhall publiſh this declaration, in order to calm inquietudes, and to diſſipate the doubts to which the denunciation made in the legiſlature of Carolina might give riſe.

Accept my reſpects,

GENET.

Arrived here a few days ago from Havre de Grace, the brig Kitty, of Boſton, Capt. Lumbard, who left Havre de Grace the 1ſt of November.

A French gentleman, who came paſſenger in the above brig, ſays, that we may ſoon expect the arrival of a new Ambaſſador at New York, in the brig Sophia of Portland, who was to ſail ſhortly after Capt. Lumbard.

FEBRUARY 7.

On Tueſday laſt John Barclay, Eſq. was unanimouſly re-elected Preſident of the Bank of Pennſylvania, for the enſuing year.

A meſſage was this day received in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs from the Preſident. It contained a letter from Citizen Genet to Mr. Randolph; which incloſed a ſealed packet addreſſed on the back to the Repreſentatives of the United States, from the general of the extraordinary commiſſion of Guadaloupe. Mr. Randolph declined forwarding this communication, in a letter to Citizen Genet, unleſs he himſelf had a copy of this letter from the General of Guadaloupe. Mr. Genet accordingly ſent him a copy. The whole papers were read in Congreſs. The letter from Guadaloupe contained general expreſſions of friendſhip for America, and of expectations of ſentiments of the ſame kind in return. But the letter ſtated no ſpecific demand of aſſiſtance whatever, which had been expected from the manner in which it was introduced.

The Caſe which has been depending for ſeveral days before *the Supreme Court of the United States*, in which the *State of Georgia* was petitioner in Chancery, and —— and others Reſpondents, was this day, decided by a Special Jury in favor of the Reſpondents.

We have it from good authority, that the report induſtriouſly circulated, that produce, &c. imported into France, cannot be ſold but at a price limited by the Convention, is unfounded. We have ſeen an authentic letter from the higheſt ſource, containing information directly contrary.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Col. Oſwald, lately arrived from France, writes his friends, "That there is no danger but the PEOPLE of France will compleatly eſtabliſh their LIBERTIES, in ſpite of all the *villainous conſpirations* of the moſt formidable powers of Europe, who have united to deſtroy them."

Mr. Oſwald has a high opinion of the people of France; ſoldiers united, well paid, and proviſions in great plenty; tranquility in every direction; Paine does not go to the Convention, but he continues a firm Republican. Mr. Oſwald wears the *national cockade*, in honor of that *magnanimous people*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montſerrat to his friend in this place, dated 31ſt Dec. 1793.

"I have nothing new to adviſe you, except the condemnation this day of the brig Maryland belonging to Baltimore, a new brig and loaded with ſugar and coffee: all the property of Stewart and Plunket. The judge condemned the ſugar and Coffee as French property and the veſſel as American for aiding and aſſiſting the French by carrying produce to Bourdeaux. The brig and cargo are worth 10,000l. ſterling. It is now the general opinion that every one in this road (about ten) will be condemned."

Late French papers contain the following important article, that lord *Temple Cutler* had been ſtopped, near Boulogne, in France, by Andrew Dumont, and ſent to Paris, where his head was demanded by the people as a ſacrifice to the manes of the repreſentative *Beauvais*, who was hung at Toulon by order of Lord Hood.

The ſhip Liberty, M'Dougal, who came up to this port laſt Tueſday from Madeira, brought with him a London (miniſterial) paper, entitled the STARR, of November 25.—The London accounts in this paper, are all unfavourable to the cauſe of France.

An official letter of Lord Mulgrave, who afterwards arrived in London, dated Toulon, Oct. 16, and one from Mr. Elphinſtone, alſo appear, in which are long details of manœuvres in that vicinity—from which miniſtrial circumſtances, we can only draw this one conſequential particular, that the patriots took Cape *Brun* by aſſault, which overlooks *Toulon*, and commands great part of the *harbour*, on the 16th of October, in which "many officers and brave men fell."

FEBRUARY 10.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Feb. 3.

"The ſituation of Port-au-Prince is in no reſpect flattering; the inhabitants of ſeveral confederate parties it is ſaid, ſurround that place and appear diſpoſed to beſiege it—but that nothing had been effected as late as the 10th of January.

"We learn by a veſſel arrived at Norfolk, that France appears at laſt to commiſerate the misfortunes of her colonies—that Briſſot and accomplices, have received the puniſhment due to their crimes, that Santhonax and Polverel are generally execrated, and Raymond one of their moſt active agents has been arreſted.

"We are informed alſo that the principal officers of the ſhip of war, the America, and of a French frigate are under arreſt; and that Capt. Hardouin, commandant of La Mariane, has been guillotined, for having ſupplied the mulatoes and negroes with gun powder.—We have intelligence of the arrival at Bourdeaux, of one of our diſpatch boats, ſent from this place in the beginning of October laſt—the other was wrecked at Belliſle, but no lives were loſt. Thoſe who were *paſſengers, as meſſengers*, of our misfortunes, have been well received and ſupplied with the means of returning to their reſpective departments; in a word, every thing preſages that France will not abandon her colonies. We are daily expecting a convoy, and have reaſon to believe that active preparations have been made to protect our return to St. Domingo; Spain it is ſaid is negociating for peace—the anſwer of the Republic, is, that ſuch will be conſented to, only on the condition that the Spaniards will abandon that part of the iſland of St. Domingo they poſſeſs, and the whole of Louiſiana. The Heads of King George and of Pitt, it is ſaid, muſt fall before France will conſent to make peace with England.

"The moſt active preparations are making for a deſcent on the Engliſh ſhore, and an immenſe army, of 600,000 men, are levying for this very important expedition.

"An American veſſel, juſt arrived here from Gibraltar in 28 days, informs us of the recapture of Toulon by the Sans Culottes."

NORWICH, January 30.

People are apt to ſay, at this time, there never was ſuch weather in the month of January before; but the following extract from a Journal, kept in the month of January 1756, will ſhew the miſtake of ſuch aſſertions.

1756. *Jan* 5. To day the rain ſpoils the ſledding.
9. High wind and hard rain laſt night.
16. Warm and Pleaſant.
17. Plenty of rain and mud.
21. Plenty of rain, mud, and warm.
22. Fair weather brings fair news: We hear Col. WASHINGTON has taken Fort Du Queſne.
27. A light ſnow laſt night; not exceeding half an inch.
29. No ſnow to be ſeen.
31. Remarkable warm and pleaſant: little or no froſt in the ground: ſnakes appear above ground, of which I killed two this day.

Feb. 3. Still remarkable warm: the frogs peep, and graſs hoppers appear plenty in the fields.

7. It is ſurpriſing to ſee Winter turned into Summer: boys begin to think of going bare-foot, and the men of plowing and planting; and ſome people are actually plowing.

11. Now comes cold winds, and ſqualls of ſnow.

BOSTON, February 13.

Capt. Freeman, arrived here ſince our laſt, from St. Sebaſtian, in Spain, which he left the firſt of December, informs, that Toulon was ſtill in the hands of the Engliſh, but that it was invaded, on the land ſide by a very large army of the French; and that the Spaniards themſelves, had very little hopes of the combined powers being able to hold poſſeſſion of it.

On Thurſday laſt PRINCE EDWARD, ſon of his Britannic Majeſty, arrived in town from Quebec. We are told that his Highneſs has lately been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and is to have a command in the army in the Weſt Indies.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, to his friend in this town, dated February 3.

"I presume you will not expect me to close this letter, without some observations on the political manœuvres in this quarter. My sentiments on general principles, you know. The trite tune of antifederal is going out of fashion; it now affords but little music even to the ears of its authors; though they ought to reverence its departed shade, for I believe it has operated as a magic to blind the public mind, while measures where maturing, that may eventually change the original characteristic features of our government.—The Bank and funding systems will probably give a cast to its complection, that the authors of the Constitution never contemplated. The monied interest, unless some changes take place, will form an Aristocratic influence, that will be inevitable. This is the great line between the legislative parties, which now stand nearly on a poise.—Two important questions will speedily put their strength to test. I mean the propositions of Madison, and the report of the Algerine committee, which I presume you have seen. The debates on the first have wholly occupied the house for the last three weeks; and perhaps British interests were never more ardently advocated in St. Stephen's Chapel, than they have been in the course of the debates, within the walls of Congress. Madison has commanded the applause even of his enemies. The superficial froth of sonorous words and harmonious periods vanish before the irresistible strength of his reasoning."

NEWPORT, February 18.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to convene at Providence on Monday next.

The House of Representatives of the United States, on the 4th Instant, agreed to the following Resolution, being the First in Order of those moved by Mr. Madison, viz.

Resolved, as the Opinion of this Committee, that the Interest of the United States would be promoted by further Restrictions and higher Duties, in certain Cases, on the Manufactures and the Navigation of foreign Nations, employed in the Commerce of the United States, than those now imposed.—— Affirmatives 51—Negatives 46.

The next Day, Mr. Lyman moved that the further Consideration of Mr. Madison's Resolutions should be postponed, to the first Monday in March. The Motion was grounded on an Assertion, that the mercantile Interest was opposed to the Regulations proposed, and that Time might be given to receive the Result of certain European Negociations respecting the Spoliations on the Commerce of the United States, now pending. This Motion was carried in the Affirmative.—Ayes 51, Noes 47.

On the 6th Inst. the House went into a Committee of the Whole, on the Report of the select Committee, to whom was referred, the Message of the President of the United States, relative to the Regency of Algiers. The Report of the Committee was read thro' by the Chairman, and then by Paragraphs; the first designates the naval Force proposed, the Discussion of this occasioned a Debate, which continued till the Time of Adjournment, without taking a Vote.—— On this Occasion the Debates were highly interesting. Mr. Madison, Mr. Clark, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. Giles, spoke in Opposition to a naval Armament—Mr. Ames, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. S. Smith, in favour of it.

From Baltimore we learn (says a Correspondent) that since the Nation which is so *amicably disposed* towards us have, in Addition to their own Pirates, let loose the more merciful Plunderers of Algiers, large Quantities of Flour have been, and still are, purchasing by British Agents—to ship to Spain and Portugal—a Trade which to say no more, greatly increased the Carrying Business; but it seems by a new Train of Reasoning this is a mere Matter of Moonshine to so wealthy a People as the Americans.—O! America, America, how art thou fallen!—Is it not high Time to awake out of Sleep, and pray for the Reanimation of 1775?—

Last Thursday Evening arrived here, the Sloop Honor, Capt. Pollard, from Cadiz. He left there on the 29th of November last the following Vessels, viz. Brig William, Foster, Plymouth; Brig Aurora, Smith, Salem; Brig Hope, Field, Boston; Brig George, Black, Alexandria; Brig Fanny, Calley, Newbury Port; Brig Eliza, Hall, New-York; Sloop ——, Coffin, Nantucket; Schooner Polly, Ames, Norwich; Ship Greenway, Oakman, Boston; Ship Rockley, Jones, Portsmouth; Commerce, Loring, Boston; Brig Dolphin, Stutson, Ditto; Ship ——, Codman, Ditto; Ship Industry, Perry, Philadelphia; Brig Cruger, Ablin, New-York; Brig ——, Dublin, Norfolk.

General O'Hara has succeeded Lord Mulgrave as Commander in Chief of the British Forces serving in the South of France.

MARRIED]—"At the Friends' Meeting-House, in South Kingstown, Mr. ACORS RATHBUN, late of Providence, to Miss SALLY PECKHAM, Daughter of Mr. William Peckham.

Hail wedded Love, perpetual Source of Peace,
The Calm where restless Passion sinks to Ease;
When Hearts united thus each other claim,
How sweet the Friendship, and how just the Flame;
Here Love extended runs thro' different Names,
The fruitful Fountain of ten thousand Streams."

DIED]—At Wilmington North Carolina, on the 6th Jan. last, Captain JOHN OLDFIELD, late of this Place—having through a long and useful Life to his Family and Friends, very justly sustained the amiable Character of an upright honest Man.

—At Woodstock (Connecticut) Mr. JOSIAH HAMMOND, aged 93 Years and 5 Months.

—In this Town, on the 3d Ult. after a long Indisposition, Miss SUSANNA HAMMETT, in the 64th Year of her Age.

—Yesterday Morning, in the 63d Year of her Age, Miss ABIGAIL SANFORD.—If a Life of unblemished Reputation and real Piety, with unexampled Patience and Submission to the Will of Heaven through a long and distressing Illness, are Characteristics of Christianity—her Relatives cannot doubt her now enjoying those Scenes of Bliss, which await the Followers of our divine Redeemer.——Her Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon at the second Toll of the North Bell, when her Connections and Friends are requested to attend without further Invitation.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

RIDICULE is stiled, "the test of truth;" and, considering the usage of the world, we may also call it, the test of propriety, in dress and manners. In both it is useful: It divests religion of superstition, and reduces it to its simplest principles; and though it cannot add a polish, it smooths behaviour.

The subject, as it respects truth, has been often handled, and the practice of the philosophers of the age confirms the utility: For which reason, I shall confine myself to it, as appearing in the common occurrences of life. That in skilful hands, it can humble the proud, depress the aspiring, and fix a sting even in the bosom of enjoyment, no person who is at all acquainted with the world will deny.

But these advantages are many times lost, owing to the awkwardness and ignorance of persons; as edge-tools, in the hands of the unskilful, serve only to cut their own fingers. For this reason, and that the multitude of societies in the world sufficiently prove their utility, I would humbly propose, that a Society of Ladies be formed, for the sole purpose of promoting and refining Ridicule. It may be composed of young as well as old Maids, Wives, and Widows.—The Society to meet weekly, or after every Ball or Assembly, to ridicule and criticise the Dress, Manners, and Appearance, of the persons that were there present. For as there can be no malicious Story, without foundation, so there can be nothing ridiculous, which is not improper.——If there should be any persons who meet for this purpose at present, I do not doubt but they will readily join in promoting this proposed Institution.—— All Ladies, who wish to become Members of such a Society, are desired to meet next Saturday afternoon, at Mrs. ——.

S.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb 17.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Revival, Palmer,	Liverpool
—— Hope, Burgess,	Turks Island
—— Betsey Champlin,	St. Petersburg
Schooner Atalanta, Skinner,	Jean Rabel
Sloop Hannah, Conklin,	Turks Island
—— Lucy, Arnold,	Boston
—— Delight, Sabin,	New London
—— Honor, Pollard,	St. Croix
Schooner Dispatch, Elward,	New-York
Sloop Clementina, Wescott,	Providence
Brig Nancy Beckford,	Point Petre
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Betsy, Burr,	St. Bartholomew
—— Dispatch, Elward,	New York
Sloop Surprize, Tiber,	Norfolk
—— Lydia, Heffernan,	Charleston
Schooner Nancy, Barney,	Washington
Ship Newport, Robinson,	Newry
Brig John, Crandall,	Dublin
Ship Elizabeth, Peirce,	New York

To be SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

That large, well finished

HOUSE and STORE,

At EAST GREENWICH,

Formerly Silas Casey's, and late occupied by Messieurs J. and H. Holden ——It is an excellent Stand, for any Kind of Business—and will be sold very cheap for ready Money.—— Please inquire of JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSELL, at PROVIDENCE.

SALE.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY the 22d Day of March next, between the Hours of 12 and 1 o'Clock, on the Premises,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Property, of the late GERVAS ELAM, of Portsmouth—in and to a certain House and Lot of Land in Newport—being the one opposite to Mr. Cenet's; at present occupied by John Harwood, situated in Thames-Street, and bounding on the Street leading to the Prison, and on the Cross Street from that, leading towards the Parade, formerly being the Property of the late John Dockray.——Ten per Cent. to be immediately deposited, and the Remainder of the Purchase Money to be paid on the 25th of March—when the Deed will be delivered, and Possession given.

SAMUEL ELAM, *Administrator.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 15 1794.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Joseph Dorr*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Worcester*, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of AARON LOPEZ, late of *Leicester*, in said County of *Worcester*, Merchant, deceased, hereby give Notice, that nine Months are allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims, from the 27th of September last. They will set for that Purpose, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in State Street, *Boston* on the first Monday in the following Months, at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon. Feb. 1.

Whereas the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton have appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims to the Estate of OBEDIAH DENNIS, late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months is allowed for that Purpose:—Notice is hereby given, unto the Creditors to said Estate, that we will attend for that Purpose, at the House of *John Manchester*, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturday of this and the five succeeding Months, from one to five o'Clock P. M.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES SIMMONS.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

HOLDER ALMY, *Executor.*

Tiverton, Jan. 13, 1794.

FOUND,

A few Evenings since, in one of the Streets of Newport

A Man's Beaver HAT.—— Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the Printer hereof, and paying Charges, may have it again.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1794.

The Hon. Town-Council of South Kingston, on the 10th Instant, appointed the Subscriber Guardian to GUY WATSON (an Invalid Pensioner) all Persons are forbid Trading with the said Guy, on Penalty of the Law.

SAMUEL HELME.

South Kingston, Feb. 14 1794.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stoves, Bar Iron, Shade-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK, For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE, For SINGING SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of useful and pleasing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Collars, GLOVES &c.—New RAISINS, best PEPPER, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON & Brass WARE, consisting of Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Locks, Bolts, Pots, Kettles, &c.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, to his friend in this town, dated February 3.

"I presume you will not expect me to close this letter, without some observations on the political manœuvres in this quarter. My sentiments on general principles, you know. The trite tune of antifederal is going fast out of fashion; it now affords but little music even to the ears of its authors; though they ought to reverence its departed shade, for I believe it has operated as a magic to blind the public mind, while measures were maturing, that may eventually change the original characteristic features of our government.—The Bank and funding systems will probably give a cast to its complection, that the authors of the Constitution never contemplated. The monied interest, unless some changes take place, will form an Aristocratic influence, that will be inevitable. This is the great line between the legislative parties, which now stand nearly on a poise.—Two important questions will speedily put their strength to test. I mean the propositions of Madison, and the report of the Algerine committee, which I presume you have seen. The debates on the first have wholly occupied the house for the last three weeks; and perhaps British interests were never more ardently advocated in St. Stephen's Chapel, than they have been in the course of the debates, within the walls of Congress. Madison has commanded the applause even of his enemies. The superficial froth of sonorous words and harmonious periods vanish before the irresistible strength of his reasoning."

NEWPORT, February 18.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to convene at Providence on Monday next.

The House of Representatives of the United States, on the 4th Instant, agreed to the following Resolution, being the First in Order of those moved by Mr. Madison, viz.

Resolved, as the Opinion of this Committee, that the Interest of the United States would be promoted by further Restrictions and higher Duties, in certain Cases, on the Manufactures and the Navigation of foreign Nations, employed in the Commerce of the United States, than those now imposed.—— Affirmatives 51—Negatives 46.

The next Day, Mr. Lyman moved that the further Consideration of Mr. Madison's Resolutions should be postponed, to the first Monday in March. The Motion was grounded on an Assertion, that the mercantile Interest was opposed to the Regulations proposed, and that Time might be given to receive the Result of certain European Negociations respecting the Spoliations on the Commerce of the United States, now pending. This Motion was carried in the Affirmative.—Ayes 51, Noes 47.

On the 6th Inst. the House went into a Committee of the Whole, on the Report of the select Committee, to whom was referred, the Message of the President of the United States, relative to the Regency of Algiers. The Report of the Committee was read thro' by the Chairman, and then by Paragraphs; the first designates the naval Force proposed, the Discussion of this occasioned a Debate, which continued till the Time of Adjournment, without taking a Vote.—— On this Occasion the Debates were highly interesting. Mr. Madison, Mr. Clark, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. Giles, spoke in Opposition to a naval Armament—Mr. Ames, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. S. Smith, in favour of it.

From Baltimore we learn (says a Correspondent) that since the Nation which is so *amicably disposed* towards us have, in Addition to their own Pirates, let loose the more merciful Plunderers of Algiers, large Quantities of Flour have been, and still are, purchasing by British Agents—to ship to Spain and Portugal—a Trade which to say no more, greatly increased the Carrying Business; but it seems by a new Train of Reasoning this is a mere Matter of Moonshine to so wealthy a People as the Americans.—Oh! America, America, how art thou fallen!—Is it not high Time to awake out of Sleep, and pray for the Reanimation of 1775?—

Last Thursday Evening arrived here, the Sloop Honor, Capt. Pollard, from Cadiz. He left there on the 29th of November last the following Vessels, viz. Brig William, Foster, Plymouth; Brig Aurora, Smith, Salem; Brig Hope, Field, Boston; Brig George, Black, Alexandria; Brig Fanny, Calley, Newbury Port; Brig Eliza, Hall, New-York; Sloop ——, Coffin, Nantucket; Schooner Polly, Ames, Norwich; Ship Greenway, Oakman, Boston; Ship Rockley, Jones, Portsmouth; Commerce, Loring, Boston; Brig Dolphin, Stutson, Ditto; Ship ——, Codman, Ditto; Ship Industry, Perry, Philadelphia; Brig Cruger, Ablin, New-York; Brig ——, Dollin, Norfolk.

General O'Hara has succeeded Lord Mulgrave as Commander in Chief of the British Forces serving in the South of France.

MARRIED]—"At the Friends' Meeting-House, in South Kingstown, Mr. ACORS RATHBUN, late of Providence, to Miss SALLY PECKHAM, Daughter of Mr. William Peckham.

Hail wedded Love, perpetual Source of Peace,
The Calm where restless Passion sinks to Ease;
When Hearts united thus each other claim,
How sweet the Friendship, and how soft the Flame;
Here Love extended runs thro' different Names,
The fruitful Fountain of ten thousand Streams."

DIED]—At Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 6th Jan. last, Captain JOHN OLDFIELD, late of this Place—having through a long and useful Life to his Family and Friends, very justly sustained the amiable Character of an upright honest Man.

—At Woodstock (Connecticut) Mr. JOSIAH HAMMOND, aged 93 Years and 5 Months.

—In this Town, on the 3d Ult. after a long Indisposition, Miss SUSANNA HAMMETT, in the 64th Year of her Age.

—Yesterday Morning, in the 63d Year of her Age, Miss ABIGAIL SANFORD.—If a Life of unblemished Reputation and real Piety, with unexampled Patience and Submission to the Will of Heaven through a long and distressing Illness, are Characteristics of Christianity—her Relatives cannot doubt her now enjoying those Scenes of Bliss, which await the Followers of our divine Redeemer.——Her Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon at the second Toll of the North Bell, when her Connections and Friends are requested to attend without further Invitation.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

RIDICULE is stiled, "the test of truth;" and, considering the usage of the world, we may also call it, the test of propriety, in dress and manners. In both it is useful: It divests religion of superstition, and reduces it to its simplest principles; and though it cannot add a polish, it smooths behaviour.

The subject, as it respects truth, has been often handled, and the practice of the philosophers of the age confirms the utility: For which reason, I shall confine myself to it, as appearing in the common occurrences of life. That in skilful hands, it can humble the proud, depress the aspiring, and fix a sting even in the bosom of enjoyment, no person who is at all acquainted with the world will deny.

But these advantages are many times lost, owing to the awkwardness and ignorance of persons; as edge-tools, in the hands of the unskilful, serve only to cut their own fingers. For this reason, and that the multitude of societies in the world sufficiently prove their utility, I would humbly propose, that a Society of Ladies be formed, for the sole purpose of promoting and refining Ridicule. It may be composed of young as well as old Maids, Wives, and Widows.—— The Society to meet weekly, or after every Ball or Assembly, to ridicule and criticise the Dress, Manners, and Appearance, of the persons that were there present. For as there can be no malicious Story, without foundation, so there can be nothing ridiculous, which is not improper.—— If there should be any persons who meet for this purpose at present, I do not doubt but they will readily join in promoting this proposed Institution.—— All Ladies, who wish to become Members of such a Society, are desired to meet next Saturday afternoon, at Mrs. ——.

S.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb 17.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Revival, Palmer,	Liverpool
—— Hope, Burgess,	Turks Island
—— Betsey Champlin,	St. Petersburg
Schooner Atalanta, Skinner,	Jean Rable
Sloop Hannah, Conklin,	Turks Island
—— Lucy, Arnold,	Boston
—— Delight, Sabin,	New London
—— Honor, Pollard,	St. Croix
Schooner Dispatch, Elward,	New-York
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Brig Nancy Beckford,	Point Petre
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Betsy, Burr,	St. Bartholomew
—— Dispatch, Elward,	New York
Sloop Surprize, Taber,	Norfolk
—— Lydia, Heffernan,	Charleston
Schooner Nancy, Barney,	Washington
Ship Newport, Robinson,	Newry
Brig John, Crandall,	Dublin
Ship Elizabeth, Peirce,	New York

To be SOLD,
And entered upon immediately,
That large, well finished
HOUSE and STORE,
At EAST GREENWICH,

Formerly Silas Casey's, and late occupied by Messieurs J. and H. Holden ——It is an excellent Stand, for any Kind of Business—and will be sold very cheap for ready Money.——Please inquire of JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSELL, at PROVIDENCE.

SALE.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY the 22d Day of March next, between the Hours of 12 and 1 o'Clock, on the Premises,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Property, of the late GERVAS ELAM, of Portsmouth—in and to a certain House and Lot of Land in Newport—being the one opposite to Mr. Center's; at present occupied by John Harwood, situated in Thames-Street, and bounding on the Street leading to the Prison, and on the Cross Street from that, leading towards the Parade, formerly being the Property of the late John Dockray.——Ten per Cent. to be immediately deposited, and the Remainder of the Purchase Money to be paid on the 25th of March—when the Deed will be delivered, and Possession given.

SAMUEL ELAM, *Administrator.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 15 1794.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Joseph Dorr*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Worcester*, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of AARON LOPEZ, late of *Leicester*, in said County of *Worcester*, Merchant, deceased, hereby give Notice, that nine Months are allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims, from the 27th of September last. They will set for that Purpose, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in State Street, *Boston* on the first Monday in the following Months, at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon. Feb. 1.

Whereas the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton have appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims to the Estate of OBEDIAH DENNIS, late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months is allowed for that Purpose:—Notice is hereby given, unto the Creditors to said Estate, that we will attend for that Purpose, at the House of *John Manchester*, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturday of this and the five succeeding Months, from one to five o'Clock P. M.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES SIMMONS.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

HOLDER ALMY, *Executor.*

Tiverton, Jan. 13, 1794.

FOUND,

A few Evenings since, in one of the Streets of Newport,

A Man's Beaver HAT.—

Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the Printer hereof, and paying Charges, may have it again.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1794.

The Hon. Town-Council of South Kingston, on the 10th Instant, appointed the Subscriber Guardian to GUY WATSON (an Invalid Pensioner) all Persons are forbid Trading with the said Guy, on Penalty of the Law.

SAMUEL HELME.

South Kingston, Feb. 14 1794.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND
HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stoves, Bar Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*
JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 12th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY,
J. Richardson,
At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of useful and pleasing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's and Women's GLOVES &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cast and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Balons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

OPINION of WAR.

AN EXTRACT.

ONE murder makes a Villain,
Millions a Hero—Princes are privileg'd
To kill, and numbers sanctify the crime.
Oh! why will Kings forget that they are Men,
And Men that they are Brethren! why delight
In human sacrifice—why burst the ties
Of nature, that should knit their souls together
In one soft bond of amity and love!
Although they yet still breathe destruction, still go on
Unanimously ingenious to find out
New pains for life—new terrors for the grave!
Artificers of death! Still Monarchs dream
Of universal empire growing up
From universal ruin.—Blast the design
Great God of Hosts—nor let thy creatures fall
Baptized victims at Ambition's shrine.

PORTEUS.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ESSAY on SNUFF-TAKING.

BY EARL STANHOPE.

EVERY professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in five minutes.

Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, contains a minute and an half.

One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten.

One day out of every ten amounts to 36 days and a half in a year.

Hence it we suppose the practice to be purified in forty years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

The expence of time, snuff boxes, and handkerchiefs will be the subject of a second essay, in which it will appear, that this vice encroaches as much on the income of the snuff taker as it does on his time; and that by a proper application of the time and money thus left to the public, a fund might be constructed for the discharge of the national debt.

FOR

BALTIMORE,

The SLOOP

LIVELY,

WILL fail in Ten Days.——For Freight or Passage apply to CLEVER READ, Master, or GIBBS & CHANNING's Store.

Newport, Feb. 13, 1794.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Farm lying in Boston-Neck,

South Kingstown, containing 250 Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, February 11, 1794

GARDNER and *DEAN*

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods,—Also a good assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the County of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.——The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

Dec. 26, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Casks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window Glass, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria superfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Russia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Estate of John Taylor, deceased, to be divided in Lots, as shall best suit the Purchasers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Multick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Carolina Indigo of the first Quality, by the Barrel or smaller Quantity,
Russia Duck, and Cordage of all Sizes.
A handsome Silver mounted SWORD and FIRE-LOCK.
Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the Town—one of which is that well-known House and Stand for Business on the Main Street, next Door to the Venture Store, owned by Mr. Solomon Littlefield—said House is about 25 Feet Front, and extends to the Eastward the same Breadth 100 Feet; on the Back of said House, there is a good Building which was intended for a Hatter's Shop.—Also a good Stable. The Whole in good Repair.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied at the shortest Notice.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of completing the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
IRVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Honourable Town Council of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the Estate of SIMON R. WARD, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And six Months being allowed for said Purpose—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforesaid, on or before the sixth Day of July next ensuing, being the Time allowed, by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL, } *Commissioners.*
EPHAN CLARKE, }

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WARD, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *opposite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.——Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mess. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street, near the Red-Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawser, Scupper, and Deep Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25th of March,

A FARM, on Jamestown, of Sixty-six Acres of good Plow Land and Meadow-Land, a good new House, Barn and Crib; and another House, Barn and Lot, and Part of a Wharf.—Also, Ten Acres of excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.——Any Person inclining to purchase either or said Places, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Newport Jan. 27, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Tiverton, of 120 Acres of good Land, a large commodious Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. thereon, with Two Orchards.—For farther Particulars inquire of

AMY ANN COGGESHALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Island, and some on the Main; and Foundry Houses in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He sells and buys on Commission, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Passes for building any Size Vessels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has some Farms to let on the Island.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims against the Estate of DANIEL BEEBE, late of this Town, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent: And six Months being allowed for said Purpose—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforesaid, on or before the 2nd Day of July next ensuing, being the Time allowed by said Council for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate. THOMAS GODDARD,

WILLIAM MOORE, Jun.

Newport, Jan 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, late of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent—consisting of several different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to said Estate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon said Premises, in said Tiverton.—— The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A M, and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole is sold, or so much as will satisfy the Claims against the Estate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

State of Rhode Island, &c. Jan. 31, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Jesse Saunders, of Providence, Housewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in February next, to show Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode Island, &c. Jan. 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Peter Mumford, of Newport, Peter Rider, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, to show Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

OPINION of WAR.

AN EXTRACT.

T
of ne
ended
ercise
On
ing,
bers on human sacrifice—why burst the ties
ki, of nature, that should knit their souls together
Lomzn one soft bond of amity and love!
ao th They yet still breathe destruction, still go on
N unhumanly ingenious to find out
thre New pains for life—new terrors for the grave!
aver Artificers of death! Still Monarchs dream
A Of universal empire growing up
gan From universal ruin. Blast the design
gre Great God of Hosts—nor let thy creatures fall
cee Unpitied victims at Ambition's shrine.

PORTEUS.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ESSAY on SNUFF-TAKING.

BY EARL STANHOPE.

EVERY professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes.

Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and an half.

One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten.

One day out of every ten amounts to 36 days and a half in a year.

Hence if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

The expence of snuff, snuff boxes, and handkerchiefs will be the subject of a second essay, in which it will appear, that this luxury encroaches as much on the income of the snuff taker as it does on his time; and that by a proper application of the time and money thus lost to the public, a fund might be constituted for the discharge of the national debt.

FOR

BALTIMORE,

The SLOOP

LIVELY,

WILL sail in Ten Days.——For Freight or Passage apply to OLIVER READ, Master, or at GIBBS & CHANNING's Store.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1794.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Farm lying in Boston-Neck,

South Kingstown, containing 200 Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, February 11, 1794.

GARDNER and *DEAN*

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods;

—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.——The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

Dec. 26, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Casks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window Glass, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria superfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Russia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Estate of John Taylor, deceased, to be divided in Lots, as shall best suit the Purchasers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mattick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Carolina Indigo of the first Quality, by the Barrel or smaller Quantity.
Russia Duck, and Cordage of all Sizes.
A handsome Silver mounted SWORD and FIRE-LOCK.
Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the Town—one of which is that well-known House and Stand for Business on the Main Street, next Door to the Vendue Store, owned by Mr. Solomon Littlefield—said House is about 25 Feet Front, and extends to the Eastward the same Breadth 100 Feet; on the Back of said House, there is a good Building which was intended for a Hatter's Shop.—Also a good Stable. The Whole in good Repair.
Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied at the shortest Notice.
He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of compleating the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Honourable Town Council of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the Estate of SIMON R. WARD, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And six Months being allowed for said Purpose—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforesaid, on or before the sixth Day of July next ensuing, being the Time allowed, by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL, } *Commis-*
ETHAN CLARKE, } *sioners.*

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WARD, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq.*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.——Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red-Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawser, Scupper, and Deep Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25th of March,

A FARM, on Jamestown, of Sixty-six Acres of good Plow Land and Meadow-Land, a good new House, Barn and Crib; and another House, Barn and Lot, and Part of a Wharf.—Also, Ten Acres of excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.——Any Person inclining to purchase either of said Places, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Newport Jan. 27, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Tiverton, of 120 Acres of good Land, a large commodious Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. thereon, with Two Orchards.—For farther Particulars inquire of

AMY ANN COGGESHALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Island, and some on the Main; and sundry Houses in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He sells and buys on Commission, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Persons for building any Size Vessels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has some Farms to lease on the Island.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims against the Estate of DANIEL BEERE, late of this Town, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent: And six Months being allowed for said Purpose—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforesaid, on or before the Third Day of July next ensuing, being the Time allowed by said Council for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS GODDARD,
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, Jan. 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, sen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent—consisting of several different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to said Estate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premises, in said Tiverton.——The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole is sold, or so much as will satisfy the Claims against said Estate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

State of Rhode Island, &c. Jan. 31, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Jesse Saunders, of Providence, Housewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode Island, &c. Jan. 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Peter Mumford, of Newport, Pedler, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*